

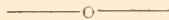
about as broad as long and protruding but a short distance beyond the margin of the scutellum, with indistinct indications of veins, the costal portion provided with black hair; the distal portion convex in outline; femora stout.

**Brachypteromyia femorata** n. sp. ♂.—Brownish yellow in color, the abdomen, save the basal portion, appearing black beneath the dense black hair. Hair everywhere black and usually long; on the top of the head it forms two long rows, beginning on either side of the base of the antennæ and convergent posteriorly. On the sides of the mesonotum it is somewhat tuft-like in front and behind, and forms a long, dense row on the scutellum; the hair of the narrow portion of the abdomen very abundant and shorter; that of the femora rather sparse. The color of the claws, save the basal tooth, is black. Length 6 mm.

One specimen, Wyoming, on *Macropis melanoleucus*. Collected by Mr. R. C. Gowell, of the University of Kansas.

The genus is, as already stated, closely allied to *Oxypterum*, and it is possible that the difference between the elongated and pointed wings of that genus and the short, functionless, rounded ones of this may not be considered generic. From *Lipoptena*, the presence of three teeth on each of the claws and the structure of the antennæ will at once distinguish the genus.

I wish to record here the following genera of Diptera which I have recognized from North and Central America, known hitherto only from South America, Europe, India, Africa and the Radak Islands: *Miastor* Meinert, *Camptocladus* Wulp, *Orthocladus* Wulp, *Polymera* Wiedemann, *Mongoma* Westwood, *Lophoteles* Loew, *Analcocerus* Loew, *Campeprosopa* Macquart, *Damalis* Fabricius, *Dicranus* Loew, *Leiomyza* Meigen, *Willistoniella* Mik. The greater part of them are represented by species yet undescribed.



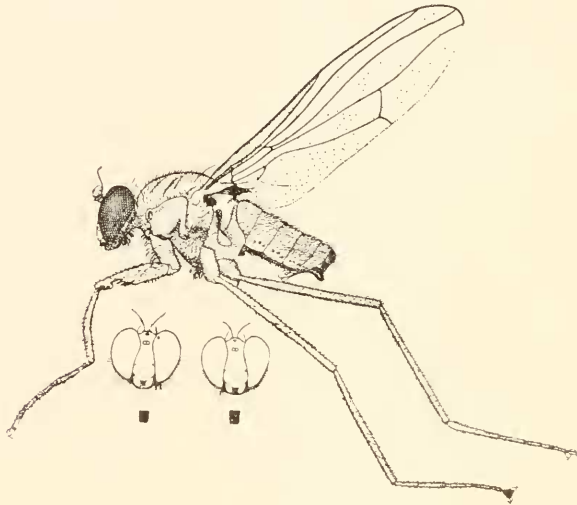
## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF DOLICHOPODIDÆ.

By WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER, Ph.D.

### PARHYDROPHORUS nov. gen.

Face broad in both sexes, but little narrower in the male than in the female, reaching to the lower corner of the eyes, with a small swelling on either side of its lower third near the orbit. Eyes distinctly pubescent; cheeks narrow. Antennæ like those of *Hydrophorus*: first joint without hairs its dorsal surface, second joint short and transverse, third joint rounded, with a dis-

tinct ventral notch and a dorsally inserted, two-jointed, bare arista. Front excavated behind the antennæ, with the usual bristles; palpi of moderate size, incumbent; proboscis not very prominent; inferior orbit conspicuously bearded. Thorax rather deep and long, convex above, with a slight but distinct depression in front of the scutellum. On either side of the dorsum there is a row of long bristles, and between these rows there are several series of small weak bristles. Posteriorly there is a large and conspicuous bristle on either side of the prescutellar depression; scutellum bare, with the usual four bristles. Abdomen with five visible segments in both sexes, short, somewhat flattened dorsoventrally, especially in the female; hypopygium embedded,



*Parhydrophorus canescens* ♂; a. face of ♂; b. face of ♀.

but with its appendages frequently exerted and visible. The most prominent of these consist anteriorly of two pairs of slender hook-like processes directed downwards and forwards, and posteriorly of a median spoon-shaped structure which is directed downwards and backwards; middle and hind legs slender, much longer than the fore legs; fore femur enlarged throughout its length in the male, with a broad deep notch near the apical end, and a series of spine-like bristles along the under surface near

its base; fore femur of the female thickened at the base, but tapering to the apex, without the deep notch, and with several stout bristles along its under surface; inner side of hind trochanter of male armed with a thick and pointed spur; first joint of hind tarsi without bristles, twice the length of the second joint; pulvilli of all the tarsi dilated. Wings long and of rather uniform width, with prominent anal angle; cross-vein oblique, only half its length from the posterior margin; third and fourth veins lyrate, more parallel at their terminations; sixth vein small and indistinct.

The genus *Parhydrophorus* is closely allied to the genera *Scellus* and *Hydrophorus*, especially to the latter. The male may be readily distinguished from the male *Hydrophorus* by the deep notch in the fore femur, the prominent spur on the hind trochanter, and the structure of the hypopygium. The unpaired spoon-shaped appendage of the latter organ is represented in *Hydrophorus* by a pair of small appendages. The whole hypopygium, too, in the latter genus is smaller and much more concealed. Both the male and female of *Parhydrophorus* lack the spur-like projection at the tip of the fore tibia, a character which is strikingly developed in *Scellus*, and also faintly developed in many species of *Hydrophorus*. In general appearance the flies of the new genus differ from the species of *Hydrophorus* in the longer and whiter hairs covering the legs and the greater portion of the body.

***Parhydrophorus canescens* nov. sp.**

*Male*.—Antennæ black, basal joint more brownish in a certain light; arista thick, black, with a white tip. Face so thickly covered with white dust that the ground color is invisible. Palpi grayish, with rather long white hairs; front covered with an extension of the white dust of the face, but less thickly, so that the coppery green ground color may be seen; frontal bristles and the stout hairs of the superior orbit black, the rather dense beard on the inferior orbit glistening white, or in some specimens more yellowish; occasionally also with an admixture of black hairs above. Thoracic dorsum metallic-green, with four narrow cupreous vittæ; in many specimens these are indistinct and seem to have fused to form a large cupreous patch posteriorly. The small hairs arranged in rows down the middle of the thoracic dorsum are white, the bristles in the lateral rows black. Pleuræ dull metallic-green anteriorly, blackish posteriorly, covered with a rather thick layer of gray dust. There is a conspicuous tuft of delicate white hairs just above the insertion of the fore coxa and another tuft of longer and sparser white hairs above the insertion of the middle coxa; scutellum metallic-green or coppery, with black bristles.

Abdomen metallic-green, with a more or less pronounced coppery reflection on the dorsal surface; laterally it is thickly dusted with white. The black depressions forming a series along either side are small and circular. The whole surface of the abdomen is clothed with silky white hairs, which are conspicuously long on the sides of the segments. Anterior, or inner appendages of the hypopygium yellow; spoon-shaped posterior appendage with a faint ridge along its convex dorsal surface black, with white hairs and dust. Legs dull metallic-green, rather thickly clothed with white hairs; coxæ with white hairs, longest and most conspicuous on the anterior faces of the fore pair; fore femur with from four to six equidistant truncated black spines like bristles on its under surface. The proximal edge of the broad and deep notch is furnished with a dense row of minute black spines; the distal edge is smooth and black on its inner surface. The tip of the fore femur on its inner side bears a small tuft of yellow hairs, on its outer side a series of graduated black bristles. The fore tibia is bent near its middle and armed with three small black bristles on its outer surface; its inner surface bears a short series of minute spines near the proximal end; towards the tip of the fore tibia the white hairs are longer, and on the inner side at the extreme tip form a short dense fringe; fore tarsi plain, first joint about twice the length of the second; middle and hind legs slender and beset with short black bristles at intervals. First joint of middle tarsi about twice as long as the second, last joint distinctly enlarged, subtriangular, black; hind trochanter armed with a sharp spur, which projects downwards at right angles to the hind femur. This spur is striated, and seems to consist of several agglutinated black bristles. The first tarsal joint is distinctly thicker than the corresponding joint of the middle leg; pulvilli of all the legs white. Wings grayish hyaline, yellow at the base, and for some distance along the costal border; veins yellow basally, brownish distally, the costa often yellow for fully two-thirds of its length. The third and fourth veins diverge with a gentle but distinct curvature and then converge to pursue a more parallel course towards the tip of the wing, at which they again diverge very slightly; halteres clear light yellow; tegulæ knob shaped, light yellow, with a dense tuft of silvery white cilia. Length of body 4-4.5 mm.; length of wings 4.5-5 mm.

*Female*.—Face with a thick layer of golden-yellow dust, which extends up over the metallic-green front; dust on the thorax thicker than in the male and more yellowish. Abdomen broader and flatter. Legs plain, hairs on the fore coxæ shorter, fore femur with only the faintest indication of a notch, the under surface armed with several pointed and irregularly arranged bristles. The three black bristles on the outer surfaces of the fore tibia weaker than in the male; middle and hind legs quite plain, the former without the dilatation of the fifth joint and the latter without the spur on the trochanter; pulvilli of all the tarsi somewhat smaller than in the male. Length of the body 4-5.5 mm.; length of wings 4.5-6 mm.

Described from twelve male and twelve female specimens. These were collected in part by Mr. A. W. Snow about forty

miles north of Lusk, Wyoming, during July, 1895, and in part by myself, in the same locality, during August of the same year. The flies were found running about in swarms on the sunny surface of small pools which were rapidly drying up in the bed of Little Lightning Creek. Their habits resemble those of *Hydrophorus*, with species of which they were found associated. They were very agile and not easily captured.

## A NEW EMPID WITH REMARKABLE MIDDLE TARSI.

By WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER, Ph.D.

### *Rhamphomyia scaurissima* nov. sp.

*Male* (Fig. 1).—Black. Face very broad for a male, with a few bristles along either orbit. Antennæ velvety black; first and second joints with rather stout hairs; first joint short and cylindrical; second joint spherical; third joint cylindrical, gradually tapering to a bluntly rounded tip, on which the short style is inserted. Palpi slender, black, with prominent black hairs. Proboscis as long as the head, yellowish at the tip, labella fuscous, hairy; bristles of the front and hairs of the posterior and inferior orbits prominent, black. Thorax opaque, dusted with gray, especially on the pleuræ and just in front of the scutellum; bristles prominent, confined almost exclusively



Fig. 1.—*Rhamphomyia scaurissima* ♂.

to the dorsal and humeral regions; scutellum dusted with gray and beset with several black hairs. Abdomen usually more shining than the thorax, and covered with shorter black hairs; hypopygium large, porrect and gaping, fringed with long black or brownish hairs, which are usually directed backwards; central filament long and whip-like, almost completely disengaged. Legs black, in some specimens more piceous, hairy; tips of coxæ frequently yellowish; first joint of fore tarsi perceptibly in-

crassated; middle tibia shortened and thickened, with very long and conspicuous hairs; joints of the middle tarsi (Fig. 3) curiously modified as follows: First joint consisting of two parts, a globular base articulating